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comparatively harmless national armaments were allowed to remain. "The experience of the United States," said Professor Hull, "which prohibited by its Constitution the maintenance of armies and navies on the part of the States of the Union, reenforces the lesson that we cannot prepare for both the military and the judicial settlement of international disputes, and expect the method of judicial settlement to be invariably used."

Our Two Billion Liberty Loan assumes a modest aspect in comparison with the totals spent by the other Allied nations in the three years of war. A writer in *The Journal of Commerce* gives the estimated net total costs to the several countries in billions of dollars, as follows: Great Britain, 18.5; France, 15.3; Italy, 3.2; Russia, 15; Belgium, Servia, and Roumania together, 0.5. This assumes a total expenditure on the part of the Allies of fifty-two and a half billion dollars. The same writer estimates Germany's expenditures to July 1, including advances to Turkey and Bulgaria, at over twenty-one billions, and Austria-Hungary's at twelve and a half billions. The total war expenses on both sides is expected to equal, at a conservative estimate, \$90,000,000,000 by August 1. This does not include our own expenses which are to be at the rate of \$10,000,000,000 a year, nor the interest on the national debts, which in Great Britain alone will equal a billion and a half a year.

The merry game of "Stating Our Peace Terms" continues, accelerated by the following contribution from *The Outlook* with acknowledgements to ex-Editor Theodore Roosevelt:

Belgium should be restored and amply indemnified.

Alsace and Lorraine should be given back to France, but only with the consent of their inhabitants.

The Italian people now under Austrian control should be united with their emancipated brothers in Italy.

Those Roumanians now under alien masters should, if they wish, be allowed, as far as possible, to become a part of Roumania.

The southern Slavs should, if possible, be united in a greater Serbia.

Democratic Russia should have free access to the sea through an open Dardanelles.

Finland and Poland should be made self-governing, and can probably be safely intrusted to the protection of a democratic Russia.

Some adequate provision should be made for the protection of the Armenians in Turkish Asia from the monstrous misgovernment of the Turk.

The future of the colonies wrested from Germany should be determined by the interests of the colonists, and, as far as possible, in accordance with their desires.

And, as one of the results of the war, Ireland should obtain a large measure of Home Rule, but within and as part of the British Empire.

The great war ought not to cease, and, we believe, will not cease, until fought to such an issue that the statesmen of the civilized world may have a free hand in making such readjustments of European territory and national sovereignties as a regard for justice and a future world peace demands.

... A "Friendship Fiesta" between United States citizens and natives of Lower California was celebrated in San Diego during the week ending June 23. Messages were sent to and received from Ygnacio Bonillas, Mexican Ambassador at Washington, and President Carranza, of Mexico, expressing good will and felicitation in the event.

... The Farmers' Non-Partisan League of North Dakota, which is said practically to have taken over the government and politics of North Dakota, has nominated for Congress, to fill the vacancy made by the death of Representative Helgeson, a Socialist named Baer, on a platform of "no-conscription and immediate peace."

... Ernest Thompson Seton, chief of the Woodcraft League of America, has recently issued a warning to all members of the League, protesting that child life must not be exploited because of the war, and calling for precautions demanding safeguards in all cases where children, because of the present emergency, are employed in factories or on farms.

... "Adonde vamos?" ("Where are we going?") is said to be the chief inquiry of editorial writers and publicists generally in Spain today. A strong agitation for entrance upon the war has recently had the support of Count de Romanones, who has urged that Spain will otherwise be deprived of participation in the making of peace, although its smaller neighbor, Portugal, will be admitted.

AMONG THE PEACE ORGANIZATIONS

LIGUE POUR UNE SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

At a recent meeting of the League for a Society of Nations (France), resolutions were adopted congratulating the people of Russia on the overthrow of their autocratic government, and expressing the League's pleasure at the interest of the Government of France in its plan for a society of nations to be formed after the war. In the course of the latter resolution the League urged that "a special commission be formed without delay, composed of representatives selected from Parliament and from among the many branches of human activity, to study the questions underlying the realization of this idea, and the manner in which France might participate in its realization in a manner most worthy of her history and of her genius."

SOCIÉTÉ GENEVOISE DE LA PAIX

The Peace Society of Geneva, a section of the Swiss Peace Society, reconvened in April last for its first meeting since the outbreak of war. As its President, M. Louis Favre, is a member of the Executive Committee of the Swiss Peace Societies, this meeting was partially taken up with a discussion of its plan of action as a member of that Committee. The programs of the Swiss Peace Society and of the Geneva section were discussed, and also the "minimum program" which the section is to present to the Annual Assembly of Delegates, which is to be held during the summer. The Geneva section also passed a resolution declaring its severance from those peace societies that hold tolerable a peace which will not guarantee from the first justice and liberty and which does not assure adequate reparations.

COMITÉ D'ACTION DES SOCIÉTÉS SUISSES DE LA PAIX

This committee, formed in January of this year, is made up of representatives of fourteen Swiss societies among which are: The Swiss Peace Society, The Geneva Peace Society, The Zurich Peace Society, The Swiss

Society for the Study of the Bases of a Durable Peace, The League of Neutral Nations, The Woman's World Union, The League for the Defense of Humanity, The Alliance of Churches for Friendship between Nations, The Swiss Society of Women for a Durable Peace, and The Swiss International Students' Society. A commission of seven members has been chosen to represent the Swiss pacifist organizations and to speak in their name. This is composed of M. le Dr. Bucher-Heller, president of the Central Committee of the Swiss Peace Society; M. Quartier-la-Tente, State councillor, of Neuchâtel; M. Louis Favre, president of the Geneva Peace Society; M. Gustave Maier, president of the Zurich Peace Society; Mme. Ad. Hoffmann, of the Woman's World Union; M. le Dr. A. Forel, secretary of the Internationale, and M. le Dr. Trösch, secretary of the Ford Peace Mission. In one of its early meetings, the commission addressed to the Swiss Federal Council a petition for a conference of neutral States for the purpose of providing for (1) the protection of neutral countries during and after the war, (2) resistance to any further extension of the war among the nations, and (3) the study of the bases of an international judicial organization, which may be presented as a plan of action to the congress which will decide the conditions of peace, after the war.

LIGUE DES NEUTRES POUR LA DÉFENSE DES PRINCIPES DU DROIT

The League of Neutrals for the Defense of the Principles of Justice, to be distinguished from the Swiss League of Neutral Nations, was founded in Amsterdam in 1916. It now declares itself to be in no way involved in any movement to hasten the close of the war or to oppose a union of neutral nations to either belligerent. Its five-fold program is stated to be: (1) to defend the principles of the rights of nations, with especial emphasis on the independence of the little nations; (2) to contend against all designs on the part of any large power to exert control over the smaller countries; (3) to establish the integrity of international conventions and treaties; (4) to oppose the extension of economic influence throughout the neutral nations by larger powers, where such intrusions of commerce and industry rely upon the veiled support of armed force, and (5) to encourage, as far as possible, by conferences, by educational opportunities, the dissemination of literature, magazine, and newspaper articles, etc., the exchange of ideas between nations, reciprocal efforts for better international acquaintance, mutual understanding, and a better appreciation of the needs and aims of all nations by each. The League has further placed itself on record as desiring the eager pressing of the war to a termination favorable to the Allies.

LIGUE INTERNATIONALE DE LA PAIX ET DE LA LIBERTÉ

The last issue of *Les États-Unis d'Europe*, the official organ of the International League of Peace and Liberty (Berne, Switzerland), devotes considerable space to the consideration of M. Henri La Fontaine's "Magnissima Charta" ("The Great Solution," by Henri La Fontaine, \$1.25, obtainable from the American Peace Society, Washington, D. C.), comparing it at length with M. Gaston Moch's "La Garantie de la Société des Nations"

(Rivière, Paris. 45 pages. Fr., 0.40). This issue also contains M. La Fontaine's letter addressed to the President of the United States, February 7, 1917, in behalf of a conference of neutral nations, which appeared in the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* for March.

SOCIETÀ INTERNAZIONALE PER LA PACE, UNIONE LOMBARDA

At its annual meeting, on April 29, the Lombardy Union of the International Peace Society celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the Union under the direction and at the instigation of Hodgson Pratt. At the recommendation of E. T. Moneta, president of the Union and editor of the Union's organ, *La Vita Internazionale*, Commissioner Ercole Bassi was elected presiding officer. Various letters were read, including a cablegram sent to Senator d'Estournelle de Constant, of France, by Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, announcing a foundation of \$500,000 constituted by the Carnegie Peace Foundation to be devoted to work of reconstruction in France, Belgium, Serbia, and Russia. A paper day. The Union was reminded that, at the invitation read by President Moneta recounted with much interesting detail the history of the founding of the Lombard Union, April 3, 1887, and its achievements since that of Prof. Viganò of Milan, Hodgson Pratt, then president of the British International Peace and Arbitration Society, undertook the foundation of a Milan branch of that Society. Except for one feebly initiated earlier organization, of limited scope, under the name of "Libertà, Fratellanza e Pace," this was the first organized peace society in northern Italy. Bringing his history up to the present day, President Moneta declared that, in this time of world war, "our love for peace and our patriotic ardor are indivisibly fused one with the other, until they assume the aspect of one single passion." At the close of the meeting a telegram bespeaking the Union's sympathy and encouraging sentiments was dispatched to President Wilson.

AMERICAN SCHOOL PEACE LEAGUE

The League announced on July 16 the winners of the annual Seabury Prize Essay Contest for normal school seniors and seniors in secondary schools.

First prize in normal school work, on the topic: "What Education Can Do Toward the Maintenance of Permanent Peace," was won by Miss Loie F. Johnson, Warrensburg, Mo.; second, Hermas Jesse Rogers, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; third, Mrs. Mary M. Barclay, Los Angeles, Cal.

The first prize for high schools on the subject: "The Influence of the United States in the Adoption of a Plan for Permanent Peace," was won by Carroll M. Hollister, Norwalk, Conn.; second, Miss Zora Guenard, Superior, Wis.; third, Miss Edna A. Hull, Los Angeles, Cal.

PEOPLE'S COUNCIL FOR DEMOCRACY AND PEACE

The second conference of this body was held in Chicago during July 7 and 8. Among the speakers were Congressman Mason, of Illinois; Lindley M. Keasbey, of the University of Texas; Morris Hillquit; Dave S. Dunlop, president of the Farmers' Congress of Indiana; J. Weller Long, of the American Society of Equity;

Caleb Harrison, representing the Socialist Labor Party, and Louis P. Lochner, formerly of the Ford Peace Mission. According to newspaper reports several of the sessions were marked by disturbances among the audiences, and violent criticism of the Government was rife. Several of the speakers predicted and favored labor revolts similar to those lately evident in Russia. "After much wrangling," say the reports, five resolutions were adopted, advocating (1) an immediate, general, and democratic peace with no forcible annexations or punitive indemnities, (2) a statement of war aims by Congress based on this principle, (3) opposition to the censorship of newspapers, interference by the Government in their distribution, tampering with private mail, and secret diplomacy, (4) the repeal of the draft law and all measures for compulsory military service, and (5) insistence by workingmen that women who take their places shall receive the same wages. The People's Council has grown out of "The First American Conference for Democracy and Terms of Peace," held in New York City, May 30 and 31. It aims to be a national organization and claims the adherence of several farmers' organizations and branches of the Women's Anti-High Price League, as well as groups of laborers and socialists. Another congress, for San Francisco, is planned for the near future. Ex-Senator John D. Works, of California, has lent his support to the movement, on the self-expressed grounds that "we have not gone into this war for the purpose of defending or protecting democracy, but for purely selfish reasons affecting our own personal interests, and particularly the interests of munitions makers." Samuel Compers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has denounced the council, declaring that its purpose is "to create confusion in the labor movement of America; to create discontent through misrepresentation and vilification."

LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRATIC CONTROL

The League was formed in April of this year, in Boston, "for the express purpose," their leaflet reads, "of upholding democratic institutions and standards in this country," or, as it further explains, to make sure that the United States will still be a democracy when the world is safe for it. For this purpose, four committees and one editorial board have been formed, to cooperate with the Executive Committee. The committees are, on International Relations (asking mainly that the United States shall give no support to a commercial war after the war); on National Service (advocating alternative service for conscientious objectors); on Free Speech (to watch veiled or open attacks on free speech, free assembly, and free press); and on War Finance (favoring the taxing of war profits and opposing the reduction of the exemption on small incomes; advocating also a heavy tax on land values). The last-named committee, it is claimed, is working in close association with the American Committee on War Finance of New York, and other similar groups. The Editorial Board publishes *The Forward*, an occasional publication of eight pages containing original articles, editorials, clippings, and cartoons, of which two issues, for May and June, have already appeared. The paper sells for five cents the copy. The address of the League is 120 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

WOMAN'S PEACE PARTY

New York Branch

This branch has been holding open meetings as occasion offered, for information of the public and discussion of moot points in the present crisis. At a recent meeting, held at the hall of the Ethical Culture Society, Commissioner of Immigration Frederic C. Howe spoke, on the topic of "Economic Imperialism." Discussion following the address was opened by Dr. Harry Allen Overstreet, of the City College. Mrs. Allston Dane was chairman of the meeting.

LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE

The League is issuing a letter to "Those Who Can Assist in Making Known the Purpose of the War," in which its friends are reminded that "Americans must be made to see that they are fighting for no revenge, but to secure the right of all peoples, great and small, to govern themselves as they please without interference, and to establish and maintain a just and lasting peace among the nations." The letter further makes a bid for public speakers to aid in making America's purpose known, and offers for twenty-five cents the copy a handbook for speakers entitled "A League to Enforce Peace." The letter contains several folders describing the purposes of the League, none of which refer specifically the ordinary interpretation of that portion of the third plank of the League to which exception has been taken by some pacifists, providing for compulsory mediation and arbitration, but instead specify a modification of it which states that "if, after their [the nations of the League] joint protest, such nation [*i. e.*, one threatening war] should proceed to war, the other nations, with their joint military forces, would come to the defense of the one attacked."

Massachusetts Branch

The branch held a "patriotic meeting" in Boston on July 1, at which the principal address was delivered by Rev. Edward Cummins, General Secretary of the World Peace Foundation, on the topic "Religion and Patriotism." Dr. Cummins urged the constant realization on the part of all Americans that we are waging a war not for our own nation alone, but the rights and freedom of the family of nations, to secure peace for all time, and to bring about the United States of the World.

JOINING THE ISSUE

Controversy over a fact, affirmed by one side and denied by another is known in law as an "issue." Taking up the two sides respectively is called "joining the issue." A great need of the peace movement in the argument with its opponents is first to "join the issue." With this aim in view this department was started. It is hoped that many of our readers will be stirred to add their wisdom to this process of "joining the issue." Any intelligent contribution to the problem, if not too long, will be welcomed.—THE EDITOR.

NORWICH, CONNECTICUT, July 7, 1917.

SIR: May I say that in contrast with some of your correspondents I find your present position eminently reasonable. I can conceive that, in a new settlement, still un-